

BLAIM, Alicja; KELLEY, Vincent C., Ph.D., M.D.

The application to children of a new test of pituitary
reserve. Endokr. pol. 14 no.3:223-231 '63.

1. II Klinika Pediatryczna AM w Warszawie Kierownik: prof.
dr T. Lewenfisz-Wojnarowska Department of Pediatrics of Uni-
versity of Washington, Seattle Director: prof. R.A. Aldrich,
M.D.

TUMAN'YAN, G. T., KELLEYEV, A. M.

Pressing Machinery

Comparison of drive systems for tobacco presses. Tabuk 13, no. 3, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, September 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

KELLEYEV, A. V.; PASHKOV, V. S.; TUROVKIN, G. V.

Air Conditioning

Planning apparatuses for air-conditioning. Tabak, 13, no. 4, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, October, 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

KELLI, A. Ch.

Fruit Culture

Dwarf stalks for pear trees., Sad 1 og., no. 2, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, May 1952, Uncl.

KELLI, A.

KELLI, A.Ch.; SHAKSEL', N.G.

Use of fruit and berry plants in landscape gardening. Biul.Glav.
bot. sada no.17:39-42 '54. (MIRA 8:3)

1. Glavnnyy botanicheskiy sad Akademii nauk SSSR.
(Landscape gardening) (Fruit) (Berries)

KELLI, A.Ch.

Selection of dwarf rootstock for pears, Biul.Glav.bot.sada no.23:
89-93 '55. (MIRA 9:7)

1.Glavnyy botanicheskiy sad Akademii nauk SSR.
(Dwarf fruit trees) (Pears)

AUTHORS: Nikolayev, A.B.; Kelli, A.Ch. SOV/26-58-12-36/44

TITLE: Once More About the Wild Small-Fruit Plants of the North
(Yeshche raz o dikikh yagodnykh rasteniyakh severa)

PERIODICAL: Priroda, 1958, Nr 12, pp 121 - 122 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The article deals with a dispute on the possible and prospective selection and cultivation of wild small-fruit plants in the USSR's northern districts. A.B.Nikolayev agrees with the views expressed by agronomist V.F. Kondrat'yev stating that little or nothing is done with respect to a planned provision of the population of the Soviet North with small fruit. Judging from his relevant experience in the Magadan Oblast, Nikolayev outlines the value of such small-fruit plants as the bog bilberry (*Vaccinium uliginosum*), the European blueberry (*Vaccinium myrtillus*), such small northern raspberries as the cloudberry (*Rubus chamaemorus*) and *Rubus arcticus*, the dog rose (*Rosa canina*), the bird cherry (*Cerasus padus*), diverse mountain ash (*Sorbus*) species, such as *Sorbus anadyrensis* Kom., and the edible honey suckle (*Lonicera edulis* Turcz.). He points out that the bog bilberry and the European blueberry have been successfully selected and cultivated in Canada and Alaska, that also the other plants would be excellent objects for selection and cultivation, that they

Card 1/2

SOV/26-58-12-36/44

- Once More About the Wild Small-Fruit Plants of the North

are in demand on the local markets, but that apparently no efforts are made toward cultivation by the institutions concerned. These statements are refuted by A.Ch. Kelli who quotes A.V. Bolonyayev. Both hold that there are enormous amounts of these berries and fruit in the northern regions, which more than amply cover the needs of the population. If collecting and distribution would be organized efficiently, in the Sakhalin, Kamchatka and Magadan Oblast's, no additional cultivation would be needed in the near future. Moreover, important capital investment would be necessary for the establishment of the plantations, and careful preliminary biological, botanical and agricultural research and experimentation over an extended period of time would be required. There are 2 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Magadanskaya kompleksnaya zemleustroitel'naya ekspeditsiya Ministerstva sel'skogo khozvaystva RSFSR (The Magadan Joint Expedition for Land Exploitation of the Ministry of Agriculture of the RSFSR). Glavnnyy botanicheskiy sad AN SSSR (The Main Botanical Garden of the AS USSR)

Card 2/2

TSITSIN, N.V., akademik, otv.red.; BREZHNEV, D.D., akademik, zamestritel';
otv.red.; GORYUNOV, D.V., zamestritel' otv.red.; BILOV, V.N., red.;
GOLOVINSKAYA, K.A., kand.biolog.nauk; red.; KELLI, A.Ch., red.;
LAPIN, P.I., red.; MAKHALIN, M.A., red.; OGOLEVETS, O.S., red.;
FORTUNATOV, I.K., red.izd-va; VASINA-POPOVA, Ye.T., red.izd-va;
GUS'KOVA, O.M., tekhn.red.

[Remote hybridization of plants and animals; problems in fruit
culture, forestry, and animal breeding] Otdalennaia gibridi-
zatsiya rastenii i zhivotnykh; voprosy plodovodstva, lesovedstva
i zhivotnovodstva. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.nauk SSSR, 1960. 597 p.
(MIRA 13:5)

1. Vsesoyuznaya akademiya sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk imeni V.I.
Lenina. 2. Pervyy vitse-president Vsesoyuznoy akademii sel'sko-
khozyaystvennykh nauk imeni V.I.Lenina (for Brezhnev). 3. Institut
biologicheskoy fiziki Akademii nauk SSSR i Vserossiyskiy nauchno-
issledovatel'skiy institut prudovogo rybnogo khozyaystva, Moskva
(for Golovinskaya).

(Hybridization)

88523

S/179/60/000/006/017/036
E191/E135

//, 9200

AUTHORS: Volodina, M.V., Dem'yanov, Yu.A., Kellin, S.S., and
Chereshneva, N.V. (Moscow)

TITLE: Investigation of the Surface Temperature of a Wall
Beyond a Moving Shock Wave

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye tekhnicheskikh
nauk, Mekhanika i mashinostroyeniye, 1960, No. 6,
pp. 112-116

TEXT: An analytical and experimental investigation of the
surface temperature of a wall beyond a shock wave moving at
constant velocity is reported. The temperature of the gas at the
wall was taken to be equal to the wall surface temperature as
found from the heat balance equation (ignoring heat radiation).
To find the convective heat flow, the equations of the non-
stationary boundary layer of a compressible gas were solved for
the case of a plate when the velocity of the flow beyond the shock
wave is constant. The heat flow into the wall is found from the
equation of heat conductivity. It has been shown before that the
boundary layer in the region beyond the shock wave becomes

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E191/E155

Investigation of the Surface Temperature of a Wall Beyond a Moving Shock Wave

stationary assuming the wall temperature to be constant. Owing to the large range of temperature variation in the boundary layer, the deviations of the viscosity from the usually assumed value inversely proportional to the density must be taken into account, as well as the change of the Prandtl number with temperature and the phenomenon of diffusion. Under the conditions discussed below, diffusion makes no significant contribution to the heat flow because the Prandtl number is near unity and the concentration gradient in the boundary layer near the wall is small. The equations of the boundary layer are formulated in non-dimensional form (following Crocco) and the boundary conditions stated. The solution by the method of successive approximations is written down. The expressions for the convective heat flow are given in terms of functions which are tabulated in the present and other papers. The increase in temperature at the instant of the passing shock wave is given (and illustrated in Figs 2 and 3) in non-dimensional form as a function

Card 2/3

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S/179/60/000/006/017/036
E191/E135

Investigation of the Surface Temperature of a Wall Beyond a Moving Shock Wave

of the velocity of the shock wave. A power law is assumed for the viscosity. The results are compared with those of H. Mirels (Ref.4) and shown to agree well. A film type resistance thermometer was used to measure the wall temperature (a nickel or tin dioxide film deposited on molybdenum glass). The film had a thickness measured in fractions of a micron and an initial resistance between 10 and 1000 ohms. Cathode ray oscilloscope records were taken and typical records are reproduced. Computed and measured results differ by about 10-15%.

There are 6 figures, 2 tables and 6 references: 3 Soviet and 3 English.

SUBMITTED: May 26, 1960

✓

Card 3/3

KELLINA, O. I.

Possibility of infection with cutaneous leishmaniasis and mosquito fever in early spring. Med. paraz. i paraz. bol. 24 no. 4:337-338
O-D '55. (MLRA 9:1)

1. Iz sektora eksperimental'noy protozoologii i malyarii Instituta malyarii, meditsinskoy parazitologii i gel'mintologii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR (dir. instituta - prof. P. G. Sergiyev, zav. sektorom - prof. Sh. D. Moshkovskiy)

(LEISHMANIASIS,

cutaneous, infect. in early spring)

(FEVER,

mosquito fever, infect. in early spring)

(MOSQUITOES,

mosquito fever, infect. in early spring)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000721510012-2"

EXCERPTA MEDICA SEC. 12 Vol. 12/8 Ophth. Aug. 58

1357. LEISHMANIASIS OF THE SEMILUNAR PLICA (Russian text) - Kellina
O. I. - MED. PARAZIT, I PARAZIT. BOL. 1956, 25/4 (313-317)

Droplets of *L. tropica* culture spattered accidentally into the left eye. After 7 months the semilunar plica became progressively red and swollen. A month later there appeared a pale tuberculum, reaching a diameter of 3-4 mm., on the semi-lunar plica. At the top of the tuberculum there developed a gray spot which later developed into a depression, finally transforming into a painless craterlike ulcer. In smears of scrapings taken from the bottom of the ulcer, stained by Romanowsky's stain, extra- and intra-cellular forms of *L. tropica* were discovered. Later moist granulations appeared at the bottom of the ulcer, and the ulcer healed. The semilunar plica became gradually thinner, and in place of the ulcer there developed a whitish scar. The disease lasted for 7-8 months. Albucid or penicillin drops were regularly instilled in the eye.

(S)

Dept. Pharmacology & Chemotherapy
Inst. Malaria Med. Parasitology &
Helminthology, Min. Health USSR.

GLADKIKH, V.P.; KELLINA, O.I.

Tolerance of animals for quinocide with certain other drugs. Med.
paraz. i paraz. bol. 25 no.4:323-327 O-D '56. (MIRA 10:1)

1. Iz otdeleniya farmakologii i khimioterapii sektora eksperimental'-
noy parazitologii Instituta malyarii, meditsinskoy parazitologii i
gel'mintologii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR (dir. instituta -
prof. P.G.Sergiyev, zav. sektorom - prof. V.P.Tch"yapol'skaya, zav.
otdeleniyem - prof. Sh.D.Moshkovskiy)

(ANTIMALARIALS, effects,

quinocide, tolerance in animals, in combination with
other drugs (Rus))

~~Kellina, O. I.~~

~~KELLINA, O. I.~~

Two cases of unrecognized cutaneous leishmaniasis. Sov.med. 21
Supplement:18 '57. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Iz Instituta malyarii, meditsinskoy parazitologii i gel'minto-
logii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR.
(LEISHMANIASIS)

KELLINA, O.I.

Piperazine tolerance; review of the literature. Med. paraz. i paraz. bol.
27 no.4:424-432 J1-Ag '58. (MIRA 12:2)

1. Iz otdeleniya farmakologii i khimioterapii sektora eksperimental'noy
parazitologii Instituta malyarii, meditsinskoy-parazitologii i gel'mintologii
Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR (dir. instituta prof. p.g. Soriyov, zav.
sektorom prof. V.P. Pod'yapol'skaya, zav. otdeleniyen prof.

(PIPERAZINE, eff.
tolerance, review (Rus))

BABENKO, L.V.; BUYANOVA, O.F.; KELLINA, O.I.; LEYKINA, Ye.S.; RAZUMOVA, Ye.P.;
FASTOVSKAYA, E.I.; CHAIKAYA, L.Ye.; SHIPITSINA, N.K.

All-Union Conference on the Control of Parasitic Diseases.
Med.paraz. i paraz.bol. 28 no.3:364-373 My-Je '59.
(MIRA 12:9)
(PARASITOLOGY--CONGRESSES)

GLADKIKH, V.F.; KELLINA, O.I.; KOROGODINA, Yu.V.

Data on the tolerance of laboratory animals for the antimalarial
cycloquin. Med.paraz. i paraz.bol. 28 no.4:443-448 Jl-Ag '59.

(MIRA 12:12)

1. Iz Instituta malyarii, meditsinskoy parazitologii i gel'mintologii
Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR (dir. instituta -prof. P.G. Ser-
giyev).

(ANTIMALARIALS pharmacology)

KELLINA, O.I.; KOROGODINA, Yu.V.

Tolerance for cycloquin combined with chloridine in experimental conditions. Med.paraz. i paraz.bol. 28 no.4:448-454 Jl-Ag '59.
(MIRA 12:12)

1. Iz otdeleniya farmakologii i khimioterapii Instituta malyarii, meditsinskoy parazitologii i gel'mintologii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR (dir. instituta - prof. P.F. Sergiyev, zav. otdeleniyem - prof. Sh.D. Moshkovskiy).
(ANTIMALARIALS pharmacology)

DEMINA, N.A.; KELLINA, O.I.

Leishmaniasis in guinea pigs. Med. paraz. i paraz.bol. 28 no.6:
699-706 N-D '59. (MIRA 13:12)
(LEISHMANIASIS)

KELLINA O. I. (MOSCOW)

"Experimental studies of the Leishmania tropica strains."
(In Russian.)

Report presented at the 13th Annual meeting and 1st International
Conference of Society of Protozologists, Prague, 22-31 Aug 61

KELLINA, O.I.

Comparative studies on quinocide concentrations in the blood and organs in rats after the administration of its soluble and insoluble salts. Med.paraz.i paraz.bol. 29 no.6:655-659 '60.
(MIRA 14:2)

1. Iz otdeleniya farmakologii i khimioterapii Instituta meditsinskoy parazitologii i tropicheskoy meditsiny imeni Ye.I. Martinovskogo Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR (dir. instituta - prof. P.G. Sergiyev, zav. otdeleniyem - prof. Sh.D. Moshkovskiy).
(QUINOLINE)

KELLINA, O.I.

Local cutaneous processes in mice following the administration
of virulent and nonvirulent strains of Leishmania tropica. Med.
paraz.i paraz. bol. no.3:327-330 '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Iz protozoologicheskogo otdela Instituta meditsinskoy para-
sitologii i tropicheskoy meditsiny imeni Ye.I. Martsinovskogo
(dir. - prof. P.G. Sergiyev, zav. otdelom - prof. Sh.D. Mosh-
kovskiy) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR.
(LEISHMANIASIS) (SKIN—DISEASES)

KELLINA, O. I.

Study of experimental cutaneous leishmaniasis in white mice.
Med. paraz. i paraz. bol. no.6:684-691 '61. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Iz otdela protozoologii Instituta meditsinskoy parazitologii
i tropicheskoy meditsiny imeni Ye. I. Martsinovskogo Ministerstva
zdravookhraneniya SSSR (dir. - prof. P. G. Sergiyev, zav. otdelom -
prof. Sh. D. Moshkovskiy)

(DELHI BOIL)

KELLINA, O.I.

Testing of the chemotherapeutic activity of monomycin in experimental cutaneous leishmaniasis in white mice. Med. paraz. i paraz. bol. 32 no. 5:572-576 S-0'63 (MIRA 16:12)

1. Iz ottdela protozoologii (zav. - prof. Sh.D. Moshkovskiy) Instituta meditsinskoy parazitologii i tropicheskoy meditsiny imeni V.I. Martsinovskogo (dir. - prof. P.G. Sergiyev) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR.

YELISEYEV, L.N.; KELLINA, O.I.

Report on a business trip abroad. Med. paraz. i paraz. bol.
32 no. 383 My-Je'63 (MIRA 17:3)

KELLINA, O.I.

Size of forms of Leishmania tropica major and Leishmania tropica minor isolated during various stages of the disease. Med. paraz. i paraz. bol. 31 no.6:716-718 N-D '62.

(MIRA 17:11)

1. Iz otdela protozoologii (zav. - prof. Sh.D. Moshkovskiy) Instituta meditsinskoy parazitologii i tropicheskoy meditsiny imeni Martsinovskogo (dir. - prof. P.G. Sergiyev) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR.

YELISEYEV, L.N.; KELLINA, O.I.

Duration of the course of leishmaniasis in greater gerbils
(Rhombomys opimus Licht). Med. paraz. i paraz. bol. 33 no.1:
101-102 Ja-F '64 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Entomologicheskiy (zav. - prof. V.P. Derbenewa-Ukhova) i
protozoologicheskiy (zav. - prof. Sh. D. Moshkovskiy) otdely
Instituta meditsinskoy parazitologii i tropicheskoy meditsiny
imeni Ye.I.Martsinovskogo (direktor - prof. P.G. Sergiyev)
Miniserstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR, Moskva.

YELISEYEV, L.N.; KELLINA, O.I.

Cutaneous leishmaniasis in Afghanistan. Med. paraz. i paraz.
bol. 32 no.6:728-735 N - D '63 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Iz entomologicheskogo (zav. - prof. V.P. Derbeneva-Ukhova)
i protozoologicheskogo (zav. - prof. Sh.D.Moskowskij) otdelov
Institut meditsinskoy parazitologii i tropicheskoy meditsiny
imeni Ye.I. Martsinovskogo (direktor - prof. P.G. Sergiyev)
Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR.

KELLINA, O.I.

Comparative study on the virulence of Leishmania tropica major strains. Med. paraz. i paraz. bol. 34 no.3:309-317 My-Je '65.
(MIRA 18:7)

1. Otdel protozoologii Instituta meditsinskoy parazitologii i tropicheskoy meditsiny imeni Ye.I. Martsinovskogo Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR, Moskva.

KELLINA, O.I.

Changes in the virulence of strains of Leischmania tropica major.
Med. paraz. i paraz. bol. 34 no.6:701-708 N-D '65.

(MIRA 18:12)

1. Otdel meditsinskoy protozoologii Instituta meditsinskoy
parazitologii i tropicheskoy meditsiny imeni Ye.I. Marisimovskogo
Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR, Moskva. Submitted May 5, 1965.

KELLNER AGNES

Hungary/Physiology of Plants. Mineral Nutrition

I-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Biologiya, No 2, 1958, 5660

Author : Laszio Szekeres, Agnes Kellner

Inst : Not given

Title : Arsenometric Determination of Ammonium

Orig Pub : Agrokem. es talag., 1956, 5, No 2, 241-244

Abstract : A solution of ammonium is transferred into a beaker having a volume of 200-300 ml. 10 ml of 0.1 N. solution of $\text{KBrO}_3 + \text{KBr}$ are added. The mixture is oxidized with 2 ml 4 N. HCl and left standing at room temperature for 15 min. for the oxidation of the ammonium. The solution is then neutralized with 2 ml 7 N. NaOH. For the purpose of oxidation the solution is again left standing for a period of 15 min, after which 2 ml 4 N. HCl are added and titrated with 0.1 N solution of arsenous acid in the

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Agartudomanyi Egyetem Altalanos Kemialos Tanszek, Budapest.

Card 2/2

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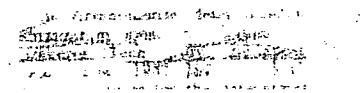
KELLNER, A.

"Rubber sealing rings for cans." P. 159.

PRUMYSL POTRAVIN. (Ministerstvo potravinarskeho prumyslu). Praha,
Czechoslovakia, Vol. 10, No. 3, 1959.

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000721510012-2



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000721510012-2"

KELLNER, Agnes; G. MOLNAR, Laszlo; SZEKERES, Laszlo

Determination of chromate ions in the presence of arsenate ions and permanganate ions.

1. Agrartudomanyi Egyetem, Kemial Tanszek.

KELLNER, B.

Certain problems of the pathology of stomach cancer. Orv. hetil. 93
no. 50:1413-1418 14 Dec 1952. (CLML 24:1)

1. Doctor. 2. Institute of Pathological Anatomy (Director -- Prof.
Dr. Bela Kellner), Debrecen Medical University.

KELLNER, Béla

Chemical Abst.
Vol. 48 No. 4
Feb. 25, 1954
Biological Chemistry

Effects of acute and chronic colchicine poisoning on the organs of the rat. Béla Kellner and László Matkó. "Acta Morphol. Acad. Sci. Hung." 3, 125-133 (1953).—The most marked changes were in organs in which mitotic forms abound. The nuclear changes included: division of cells arrested in metaphase; the chromatin substance shrinks and pyknomitoses resembling a rosette are developed. The pyknomitotic forms yield either minute nuclear fragments, basophil globules, or spherical cells surrounded by homogeneous cytoplasm. Injury to nondividing cells results in pyknosis of the nuclei. Multinuclear giant cells are frequently formed from the cells of the liver, kidney, and testicular tubules. Cytoplasmic changes result in edematous loosening, vacuolization, granulation, and parenchymal degeneration. The first changes appear in 30-60 min., nuclear changes occur after 2 hrs., and reorganization by the 48th hr. (in the testis 72 hrs.). The affected cells degenerate, are taken up in the lymph sinuses or phagocytized by the cells of the reticulum. Repeating administration of colchicine produces the same effect as a single injection. Acute poisoning exerts a generalized toxic action. Chronic poisoning corresponds to a serial recurrence of acute effects. Chronic treatment results in the following changes: fibrosis of bone marrow, hyperplasia of the reticulum, and formation of giant cells in lymphoid organs; mild fibrosis of spleen; variation in size of cells of liver and kidney. Testicular changes include formation of giant cells and failure of spermatogenesis. Chronic treatment with doses at long intervals resulted in survival of 6 months to 1 yr. S. S.

HOLCZINGER, L.; KELLNER, B.

The effects of acute and chronic podophyllin poisoning on the organs of
the rat. Acta morph. hung. 3 no.3:305-323 1953. (GIML 25:5)

1. Of the Department of Pathological Anatomy and Histology (Director--
Prof. B. Kellner, M.D. of Debrecen University).

KELLNER B.

2777. KELLNER B. and DÉVÉNYI I. Inst. of Path., Debrecen Univ. med. Sch. *The quantitative evaluation of wound healing ACTA MED: ACAD. SCIENT. HUNG. (Budapest) 1953, 4/2 (163-169) Graphs 2 Illus. 1

The method is described; it was used in 630 rats. Observations are made of the initial surface of the wound, the one measured on the 7th day, and the length of time required for healing. These data provide a satisfactory means of evaluating the course of healing on rats. The method is stated to be reliable within a 10% margin.

Norwich - Johannesburg

SO: Excerpta Medica, Section V, Vol. 7 No. 9

V
rat. A. Horvath and B. Kellner (Univ. Debrecen, Hung.)
Acta Morphol. Acad. Sci. Hung. 5, 191-203 (1966) (in English). —The morphological changes of organs of white rats
after acute and chronic administration of urethan were investigated. No changes were observed on gross exam.
Histologically, the strongest damage was already present after one hr in the lymphoid organs, the thymus, and testicles, the cellular structure of which changed after 1 hr. Less damage was present in the liver, kidneys but the action was more prolonged. In the bone marrow of the young marrow the number of immature resting and dividing cells
B. Lustig

K 11-20 B

✓ 7001. Biological, haematological, and tumour-inhibiting action
of a new nitrogen-mustard derivative, 1, 3-bis-(α -chloro- β -butyl)-
1, 3-deoxy-D-mannitol dihydrochloride BCM
Szent-Györgyi and Seregi - Institute of Pathology, Hungarian
Academy of Sciences, Budapest, Dr. M. Seregi
and Nagy, Inst. Biophysics, Dr. M. Nagy
in mice and rats. The LD₅₀ of mice is 2.0 mg/kg, of rats 1.0 mg/kg.
In dogs 100 mg/kg toxic effects include loss of appetite, vomiting,
diarrhoea, anaemia, and reduced resistance to secondary infections.
Cytotoxic action on the blood corpuscles, the haematopoietic system
and on organs with high rates of mitosis is also observed. BCM
inhibits growth of several rat carcinomata and melanoma
to 90% the inhibition being reversible after removal of the drug.
BCM caused at the time of transplantation a 50% regression of the tumour
3 days later. BCM in max doses of 4 mg/kg daily for 5 days cures
patients with eukarriotic Hodgkin's disease, lymphosarcoma and
lung carcinoma. The clinical findings and side effects are similar to those
over nitrogen mustard and other alkylating agents. (Hungarian
Academy of Sciences, Budapest)

KELLNER, Bela, dr.

New results in studies on the etiology of neoplasms. Orv. hetil.
96 no.47:1289-1293 20 Nov 55.

1. Az Orszagos Onkologia Intezet Pathologial Osztalyanak kozlemenye.
(NEOPLASMS
etiology and pathogenesis)

KELLNER, Bela, dr.

New results in studies on the etiology of neoplasms. Orv. hetil.
96 no.48:1325-1328 27 Nov 55.

1. Az Orszagos Onkologiai Intezet Pathologial Osztalyanak
kozlem.
(NEOPLASMS, etiology and pathogenesis.)

U-4

KELLNER, B. HUNGARY/General Problems of Pathology. Tumors

Abs Jour : Rof Zhur - Biol., No 7, 1958, No 32566

Author : Kellner B.

Inst : Not Given

Title : Histological Changes and Their Chronological Sequence Induced in Transplanted Tumors by Nitrogen Mustard, Mustard Gas and BOM [1,6-bis-(β -Chloroethylamino) - 1,6-dideoxy-D-mannitol dichlorhydrate].

Orig Pub : Acta morphol. Acad. sci. hung., 1956, 7, No 2, 215-235

Abstract : Morphological changes induced in tumors by nitrogen-mustard (I), mustard (II) and BOM (III) were studied in different strains of transplanted tumors; the best results were obtained in the Goron Carcinoma. Drugs were introduced in the following doses: I-1, 2, 3, II-2 and III-100 mg/kg. Changes induced by these substances possess a characteristic process and on the whole are similar. In the beginning period (through 6.12 hours after administration of the drugs), mitosis is suppressed and the general number of divided cells is sharply

Card : 1/

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.2 Vol.10/10 Phy. Biochem. Oct 57
KELLNER Bela

4581. KELLNER B. and NÉMETH L. Onkol. Int. Onko-Pathol. Osztályának, Országos * Egy új mustárnitrogén-származék: 1,6-bis(β-chloraethylamino)-1,6-desoxy-D-mannit dichlorhydrat (BCM) daganatnövekedést gátoló hatására vonatkozó kísérletek. Tumour inhibitory effect of a new nitrogen-mustard derivative, 1:6-bis(2-chlorethylamino)-1:6-desoxy-D-mannitol-diHCl (BCM) ORV. HETIL. 1956, 97/36 (981-984) Graphs 1 Tables 4

The above-named drug was found less toxic and had a broader therapeutic effect than chlormethine (NM). Its morphological effects were similar to those of NM. It showed a favourable inhibitory effect on the growth of experimental mouse leukaemia and on the metastasis of various experimental animal tumours. Its use in clinical therapy is suggested.

Molnár - Budapest (II,5,16)

KELLNER Bela

SELLEI, Kamill; NEMETH, László; ECKHARDT, Sándor; KELLNER, Bela

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000721510012-2"

Clinical and experimental results with BCM (8-bis-1,6-chloroethylamino-D-mannitol dihydrochloride). Magy. Tudom. Akad. Biol. Orv. Oszt. Kozl. 8 no.1-2:119-121 1957.

1. Országos Onkológiai Intézet, Budapest.

(NITROGEN MUSTARDS

1,6-bis-(β-chloroethylamino)-1,6-desoxy-D-mannitol,

pharmacol. (Hung.)

(MANNITOL, related cpds.
same)

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.16 Vol.6/3 Cancer March 58
KILLAYER, B.

951. Chemotherapeutic experiments with organic fluor compounds in animal cancer Chemo-
therapeutische Versuche mit organischen Fluorverbindungen an Tierkrebsen.

951

NÉMETH L., OLÁH G., SELLEI C., GÁTI E. and KELLNER B. Ungarisches Onkol.
Inst., Pathol. Abt., Budapest Arch. *Geschwulstforsch.* 1957, 11/3 (101-111) Tables 6

The tumour-inhibiting effect of 25 organic fluor compounds was tested in 4 different tumour strains, and especially the effect of fluor urethan was carefully examined. The tumour strains were mouse ascites tumour and Crocker sarcoma, and rat M-1 sarcoma and Guérin carcinoma. No compound showed significant tumour-inhibiting action. Histological examination showed no changes usual with other mitotic toxins.

Juhász - Budapest

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec. 5 Vol. 11, 2, 1957
 2205. DEVELOPMENT AND CHEMOTHERAPEUTIC TREATMENT OF TUMOUR
 METASTASES - A daganatos attételek képződésére és azokn chemoterápiás
 megelőzésére. (A magyarországi műszaki szakirodalom) Kellner B. - ORV. HETIL. 1957,
 98/45 (1227-1230) CIA-RDP86-00513R000721510012-2
 PROVED FOR RELEASE 06/13/2000
 A review of this problem, read in 1957 before the Chester Beatty Institute, London.
 From the author's personal investigations into this matter, the following are mentioned: In the morphology of tumours, the regressive processes should also be taken into account. Necrosis is rarely observed in benign tumours, but small, focal necrotic areas are only characteristic for malignant tumours. In the necrotic areas of transplanted tumours, ribonucleic acid shows a considerably decrease; however, deoxyribonucleic acid is not changed to a significant degree. As a result of the degenerative processes the tumour cells are released from the intercellular connection: this is called the 'disjunction' of the tumour cells. When pericarcinomatous metastases are being formed, the genesis of distant metastases has also begun. In the growth of malignant tumours, 3 stages are to be distinguished: (1) organotypical (O) growth; (2) reticular (infiltrative), so-called R growth; (3) metastatic (M) growth. These stages can be clearly observed in squamous-cell carcinoma. In the experiments, the formation of metastases was successfully prevented with BCM (1:6-bis(beta-chloroethylamino)-1:6-deoxy-D-mannite-dichlorhydrate). Juhász - Budapest (V, 16)

AZ ONKOPATHOLOGICAL KUTATÓ INTEZET
 Kozlemenye

KELLNER, Bela, levelező tag.

Tests of the progression of tumors and the formation of metastasises.
Biol orv kozl MTA 11 no.2/3:195-210 '60. (EEAI 10:5)

1. Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia, Onkopatológiai Kutató Intézet.
(TUMORS)
(METASTASIS)

KELLNER, Bela, dr.

Relation of lymphoid leukemia to lymphosarcoma. Magy onkol 5 no.4:
229-233 D '61.

1. Onkopatologial Kutato Intezet.

(LYMPHOSARCOMA diag) (LEUKEMIA LYMPHOCYTIC diag)

NEMETH, L.; KELLNER, B.

A new mouse ascites tumour to be used as a screening tool. Neoplasma
8 no.4:337-343 '61.

1. Research Institute of Oncopathology, Budapest, Hungary.
(ANTINEOPLASTIC AGENTS pharmacol.)
(LEUKEMIA LYMPHOCYTIC experimental)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000721510012-2"

HUNGARY

KELLNER, Béla

MD

Research Institute of Oncopathology (Onkopatológiai
Kutató Intézet)

Budapest, Magyar Onkologia, No 3, Aug 62, pp 183-185.

"The Pathology and Complex Therapy of Mammary Cancer."

KELLNER, B.

The last ten years of cancer research in Hungary. Neoplasma 9 no.3:
283-295 '62.

1. Research Institute of Oncopathology, Budapest, Hungary.
(NEOPLASMS)

KELLNER, B.

Preblastomatosis of the female breast. Neoplasma 9 no.6:616-619 '62.
(BREAST DISEASES) (NOMENCLATURE)

KELLNER, Bela, egyetemi tanar

An account of the international congress on cancer research held in
Moscow. Magy tud 69 no.11:730-734 N 162.

1. Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia levelező tagja, es Országos Onkológiai
Intézet igazgatója.

*

NEMETH, L.; KELLNER, B.

On biological properties of Vinca rosea alkaloids. Neoplasma 10
no.2:149-152 '63.

1. Research Institute of Oncopathology, Budapest, Hungary.

KELLNER, B.

A summary of advances in basic research seen in the light of
the VIIIth Congress held in Moscow, 1962. Neoplasma 10 no.3:
323-335 '63.

1. Research Institute of Oncopathology, Budapest, Hungary.
(NEOPLASMS) (RESEARCH)

KELLNER, Bela

Cancer research in the United States. Magy tud 70 no.12:
831-835 D'63.

1. Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia levelezo tagja; Orszagos Onko-
pathologial Intezet igazgatoja.

KELLNER, Bela, dr.

Significance of histologic examination in the prognosis of
breast cancer. Magy. onkol. 8 no.2:114-118 Je'64

1. Onkopathologial Kutato Intezet.

KELLNER, B., prof.

Prevention of metastases. Ther. Hung. 12 no.3:95-104 '64.

1. National Oncopathological Research Institute (Director:
Prof. B. Kellner), Budapest,

HUNGARY

KELLNER, Bela, Dr, NEMETH, Laszlo, Dr, HORVATH, Piroska, INSTITORIS, Laszlo, Dr; Oncopathological Research Institute (Onkopatologial Kutato Intezet), and Chinoin Pharmaceutical and Chemical Product Factory (Chinoin Gyogyszer es Vegyeszeti Termeket Gyara), Budapest.

"A New Antitumor Compound, 1,6-Dibromo-1,6-Dideoxy-Dulcitol (Preliminary Communication)."

Budapest, Orvosi Hetilap, Vol 107, No 16, 17 Apr 66, pages 737-738.

Abstract: The preparation and pharmacological data on the drug is followed by a description of its inhibitory effect on sensitive tumors. Its effect on the leukocyte count in the peripheral blood as well as in the spleen, lymph nodes and duodenum is discussed. Its inhibitory effect on tumor growth is summarized in a table. The biological and tumor-inhibitory effect of DBD is different in many respects from that of other compounds. The cytological effect appears very rapidly and persists for a very long time, especially in the tumor. The introduction of long periods of rest between treatments seems to be promising. The therapeutic range of DBD is very broad. The effect persists much longer on the myeloid elements than on the lymphatic organs and the duodenum. Peroral administration 1/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

KELLNER, D. 1948

CIA-RDP86-00513R000721510012-2"

(I Med. Div. OTI Rendelointezet, Budapest, Csengery Ut.)

"The Effect of Methyl-Thiouracil on Diabetes Complicated By Hyperthyroidism."

Orvosok Lapja, Budapest, 1948, 4/40 (1279)
Abst: Exc. Med. III, Vol. III, No. 2, p. 81

RUMANIA

KELLNER, E., Eng, of the ICCPT [Institutul de Cercetari pentru Cereale si Plante Tehnice; Research Institute on Grains and Technical Plants] Fundulea.

"The Seed Cultivation of Rape, Turnip and Fodder Sorghum."

Bucharest, Revista de Zootehnie si Medicina Veterinara, Vol 13,
No 9, Sep 63, pp 25-26.

Abstract: As these crops are relatively new in Rumania, the article describes the basic characteristics of the plants and the techniques to be used in their cultivation and harvesting.

1/1

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000721510012-2"

Pumping equipment for pipelines of friendship. Stroi. truboprov.
5 no.12:8-11 D '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(Pumping machinery) (Petroleum--Pipelines)

KELLNER

SA

Treatment

B64
C

621.113.2.044.6
3623. The eccentric pole-face in d.c. machines.
J. KLEINER. Elektrotech. Obz., 48 (No. 2) 32-5
(1951) In Czech.
An extract from the paper of M. A.

Pt I presents an extract from the paper of M. A. Baker [Abstr. 1667 (1950)] dealing with the advantages of using an eccentric pole face in d.c. machines and speed controls and in machines having higher fundamental speeds. Pt II gives a method of calculating an eccentric pole face and derives the relevant formulae. A practical example is included.

ASA-118 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000721510012-2"

HELLNER, J.

Lace-making machines. p. 173.

MACYAR TEXTILTECHNIKA. (Textilipari Muzaki es Tudomanyos Egyesulet)
Budapest, Hungary. ol. II, no. 4, Apr. 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EAI) LC, Vol. 8, no. 2, July 1959.
Uncl.

KELLNER, Jan

Trends in construction of hydroalternators. El tech obzor 50 no.10:
545-546 0 '61.

1. Zavody V. I. Lenina Plzen, n.p., Ridici oborove stredisko velkych
elektrickyh stroju tocivych.

(Dynamos)

KELLNER, Janos; HECKENAST, Kalman

The trussing of an open-air portable grandstand for 7,500 persons.
Magy ep ipar 10 no.7:279-282 '61.

~~KELLNER, Janos, okleveles mernok, iranyito tervező; UNGAR, Tibor, dr.,~~
~~okleveles mernok, iranyito tervező~~

Buildings based on filled, organic soil in Szeged. Melyepitestud
szemle 13 no.5:237-240 My '63.

1. Szegedi Tervezo Vallalat.

KELLNER, Jozsef; BOSNYAK, Tamas

Method for analyzing the indirect manpower proportion in the
wool industry. Munka szemle 8 no.8:6-12 Ag '64.

L 35205-66

ACC NR: AP6026875

SOURCE CODE: RU/0022/66/011/002/0074/0079
E
B

AUTHOR: Kellner, Petre (Engineer); Kellner, Lia (Engineer)

ORG: Study and Prospecting Institute (Institutul de studii si prospectiuni)

TITLE: Considerations regarding infiltrations through protection dikes

SOURCE: Hidrotehnica, gospodarirea apelor, meteorologia, v. 11, no. 2, 1966, 67-73

TOPIC TAGS: waterway engineering, hydrography

ABSTRACT: A report on studies related to infiltration through protecting dikes carried out during the long-lasting 1965 high-level periods on the Danube as well as during periods of decreasing water levels. After a classification of the dike-foundation terrain combinations at various locations, the authors discuss the appearance of the infiltration curve and of the piezometric line of water in the foundation terrain. The correlation of the classes determined with the nature of the infiltrations leads to suggestions for protecting the dikes. Orig. art. has 9 figures. /Based on authors' Eng. abstract/ /JPRS: 36,452/

SUB CODE: 13 / SUBM DATE: --Nov65 / ORIG REF: 004

Card 1/1 MLP

UDC: 532.546:627.4

9.6000

26681

Z/014/61/000/008/007/007
E192/E382

AUTHOR: Kellner, M., Engineer

TITLE: RLC Bridge. Type TESLA TM 393

PERIODICAL: Sdělovací technika, 1961, No. 8, pp. 312 - 313

TITLE: The bridge is designed for the measurement of resistances, capacitances and inductances in workshops and servicing and maintenance departments. It is also possible to use it in laboratories. The instrument consists of the actual measuring bridge, an amplifier with a rectifier-detector, a galvanometer, a low-frequency oscillator and a supply source. The bridge consists of a number of standard resistors which are calibrated by means of a potentiometer, a standard capacitor of 10 000 pF and a variable resistance for balancing the losses. The resistances to be measured are connected in a Wheatstone bridge which is supplied with AC or DC. The bridge is fed with alternating voltage of 400 c.p.s. for measurement of the capacitances.. The dielectric losses of the measured capacitance are balanced by a variable resistance connected in series with the standard capacitance.

Card 1/2

44

26681
RLC Bridge, Type TESLA TM 393

Z/014/61/000/008/007/007
E192/E382

Measurement of the inductances is carried out at AC and again a variable resistance is provided for balancing the losses. The bridge can measure resistances between 0.01 ohm and 10 megohm, this range being divided into 8 sub-ranges. The measured inductances can extend from 0.01 mH to 1.000 H (7 sub-ranges). The capacitances range from 1 pF to 1.10 μ F (in 7 sub-ranges). The accuracy of the measurements for the resistances and capacitances is better than 2% and for the inductances it is .3%. A detailed circuit diagram of the bridge is given and a list of the components and electron tubes employed in the device is provided. There are 6 figures and 3 tables.

X

Card 2/2

L 15485-66 EWT(1)/FS(v)-3 SCTB DD/RM
ACC NR: AT6007443

SOURCE CODE: HU/2505/65/026/00X/0047/0047

AUTHOR: Maklari, Erzsebet; Kellner, Marianne; Kovach, A. G. B.; Gottsegen, G.

38

37

ORG: Department of Pathophysiology, State Institute of Cardiology, Budapest
(Allami Kardiologial Intezet, Korelettani Osztaly); Experimental Research
Laboratory, Medical University of Budapest, Budapest (Budapesti Orvostudomanyi
Egyetem, Kiserleti Kutatolaboratorium)

B41

TITLE: Mechanism of hyperoxic pulmonary edema /This paper was presented at the
29th Meeting of the Hungarian Physiological Society held in Szeged from 2 to 4
July 1964/

SOURCE: Academia scientiarum hungaricae. Acta physiologica, v. 26, Supplement,
1965, 47

TOPIC TAGS: respiratory system, biologic respiration, respiratory system disease,
rat, drug effect, pharmacology, therapeutics

ABSTRACT:

According to the literature, pulmonary edema develops in response to inhalation of O₂ with a hi- CO₂ content. The edema under such conditions is ascribed to the harmful effects

53

Card 1/2

L 15485-66

ACC NR: AT6007443

of CO₂. This could not be proven experimentally by the authors. It has been suggested by some authors that tissue hypercapnia is also responsible for the development of hyperoxic pulmonary edema. The relationship between tissue hypercapnia and pulmonary edema developing in response to inhalation of pure O₂ was studied in the present experiments on normal rats and on rats treated with phenoxybenzamine beforehand. Following exposure of various duration to high pressure O₂, the CO₂ content of the brain, liver and muscle, survival time, and the gross and histologic appearance of the lungs were studied. Pulmonary edema developed under these conditions but it was proceeded by hypercapnia. The severity of pulmonary edema and of tissue hypercapnia varied with the pressure and duration of the exposure. The survival of the animals was slightly prolonged, the severity of pulmonary edema was increased and tissue hypercapnia was lessened by the previous administration of phenoxybenzamine. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: none

LB

Card 2/2

KELLNER, Marianne; KOVACH, A.G.B.; MAKLARI, E.; GOTTSSEGÉN, G.

Studies on the pathogenesis of pulmonary alloxan oedema.
Acta med. acad. sci. Hung. 21 no.2:187-189 '65.

Correlation between isolated cerebral hypercapnia and pulmonary oedema. Ibid.:191-195

1. Department of Pathophysiology, Hungarian Institute of Cardiology, and Experimental Research Department, University Medical School, Budapest. Submitted July 27, 1964.

GOTTSEGEN, Gyorgy, dr.; KELLNER, Marianna, dr.; TOROK, Eszter, dr.

Data on the diagnosis of decompensated cor pulmonale. Orv. hetil.
103 no.17:774-777 29 Ap '62.

1. Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem, IV Belklinika, Orszagos Kardiológiai Intezet.

(PULMONARY HEART DISEASE diag)
(HEART FAILURE CONGESTIVE diag)

L 13502-66

ACC NR: AP6007044

SOURCE CODE: HU/0018/65/017/003/0277/0281

AUTHOR: Kovach, Arisztid G. B. (Doctor); Kellner, Marianne (Doctor); Maklari, Erzsebet (Doctor)

25B

ORG: [Kovach] Medical University of Budapest, Experimental Research Laboratory
(Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem, Kiserleti Kutato Laboratorium); National Institute of Cardiology, Department of Pathophysiology (Orszagos Kardiologial Intezet, Pathophysiologiai Osztaly)

TITLE: Potassium content of the serum and tissues of rats in traumatic shock

SOURCE: Kiserletes orvostudomany, v. 17, no. 3, 1965, 277-281

TOPIC TAGS: potassium, blood serum, rat, animal physiology

ABSTRACT: The potassium contents of the serum and the organs of rats in the terminal stage of shock have been studied. The different organs examined did not show an unidirectional change. As compared to the controls, there was a significant increase in the potassium content of the serum as well as of the heart, brain and lung tissues of the animals in traumatic shock. The potassium content of their spleen and of the injured muscle decreased while that of the liver, intestines, kidneys and adrenals remained unchanged. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 1 table. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 27Jul64 / ORIG REF: 004 / OTH REF: 024

Card 1/1 HU

KELLNER, H., inz.

RLC bridge TESLA TM 393. Sdel tech 9 no.8:312-313 Ag '61.

KELLNER, Milos, inz.

The television test generator Tesla BM 261 (BM 262).
Sdel tech 10 no.4:156-158 Ap '62.

KELLNER, P.

TECHNOLOGY

Periodical: REVISTA CONSTRUCTILOR SI A MATE IALELOR DE CONSTRUCTII.
Vol. 10, no. 11, Nov. 1958

the Stein penetrometer; a simple device for examining foundation grounds. p. 556.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 53
May 1959, Unclass.
March

L 35205-66

ACC NR: AP6026875

SOURCE CODE: RU/0022/66/011/002/0074/0079

AUTHOR: Kellner, Petre (Engineer); Kellner, Lia (Engineer)

ORG: Study and Prospecting Institute (Institutul de studii si prospectiuni)

TITLE: Considerations regarding infiltrations through protection dikes

SOURCE: Hidrotehnica, gospodarirea apelor, meteorologia, v. 11, no. 2, 1966, 67-73

TOPIC TAGS: waterway engineering, hydrography

ABSTRACT: A report on studies related to infiltration through protecting dikes carried out during the long-lasting 1965 high-level periods on the Danube as well as during periods of decreasing water levels. After a classification of the dike-foundation terrain combinations at various locations, the authors discuss the appearance of the infiltration curve and of the piezometric line of water in the foundation terrain. The correlation of the classes determined with the nature of the infiltrations leads to suggestions for protecting the dikes. Orig. art. has: 9 figures. /Based on authors' Eng. abstract/ /JPRS: 36,452/

SUB CODE: 13 / SUBM DATE: --Nov65 / ORIG REF: 004

Card 1/1 MLP

UDC: 532.546:627.4

KELLO, A.

Machines and workers' creativeness. Sov. profsoiuzy 18 no.15;
13-16 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Sekretar' Estonskogo respublikanskogo soveta profsoyuzov.
(Estonia—Technological innovations) (Estonia--Socialist competition)

KEMALOV, V. A.

Activity level of erythrocytic aldolase in jaundices of
various etiology. Sov. med. 24 no. 10:115-116 (1965).

(Mil'. 1841)

I. Klinika infekcional'nykh bolezней trav. kafedry - prof.
V.V. Kemalovskij) leningradskogo sanitarno-gigienicheskogo
meditsinskogo instituta.

YAKERSON, Matvey Semenovich; TSYBUL'SKII, Vladimir Abramovich. Prinimali
uchastiye: LABUDIN, I.A.; FEDOROV, Ye.L.; KELLO, I.O.; CHIZHEVSKIY,
A.L.; POLENOV, A.N.; NIKITIN, M.N.; IVANOV, T.T.; GEYET, N.V.;
FEDOROV, Ye.V.; MEDOSOV, M.G. YEGOROVA, K.I., red.; ONOSHIKO,
N.G., tekhn.red.

[The "Znamia Truda" Factory; a brief account of the "Znamia Truda"
Armature Factory in Leningrad] Znamia truda; kratkii ocherk istorii
leningradskogo armaturnogo zavoda "Znamia truda," 1960. 207 p.

(MISA 14:4)

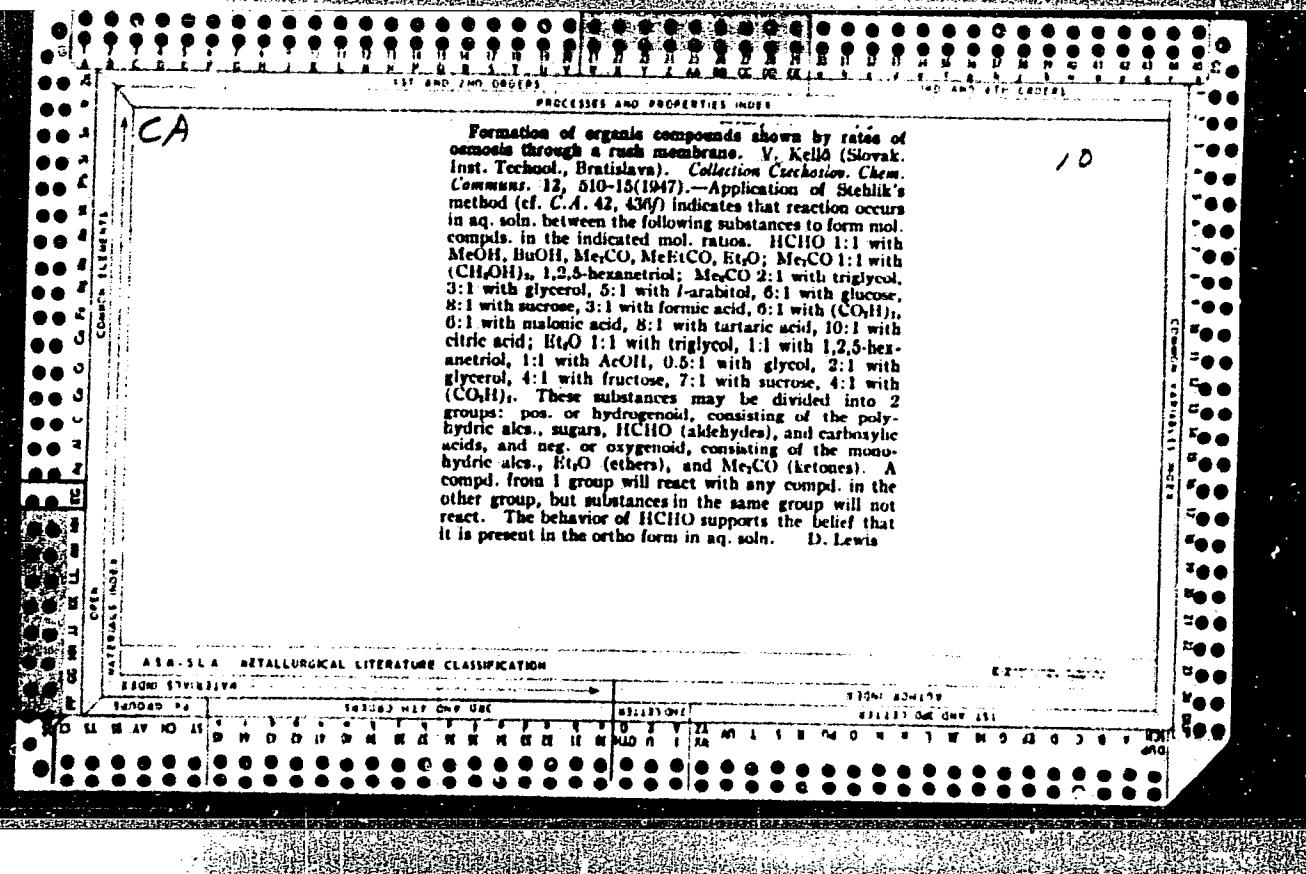
(Leningrad--Factories)

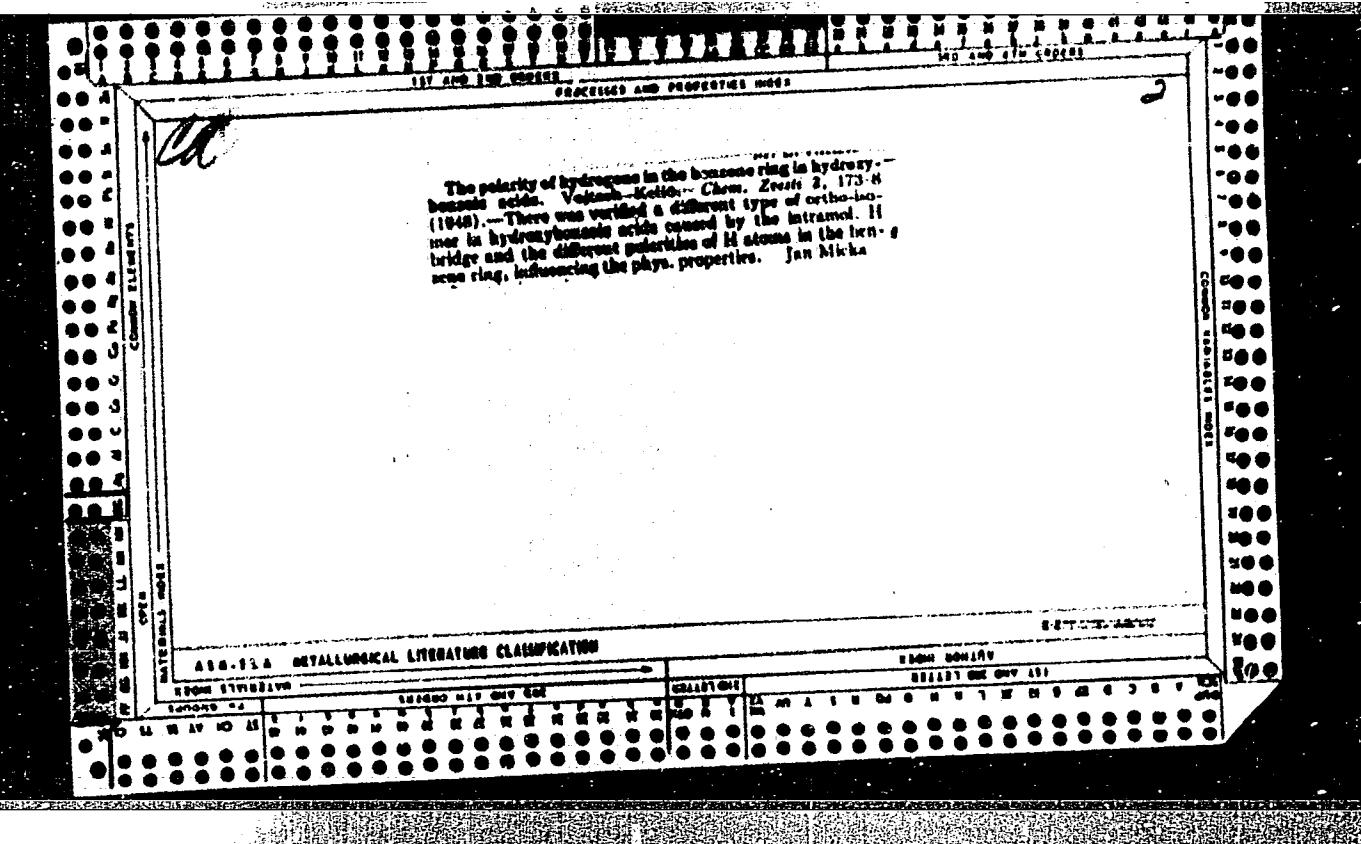
CA

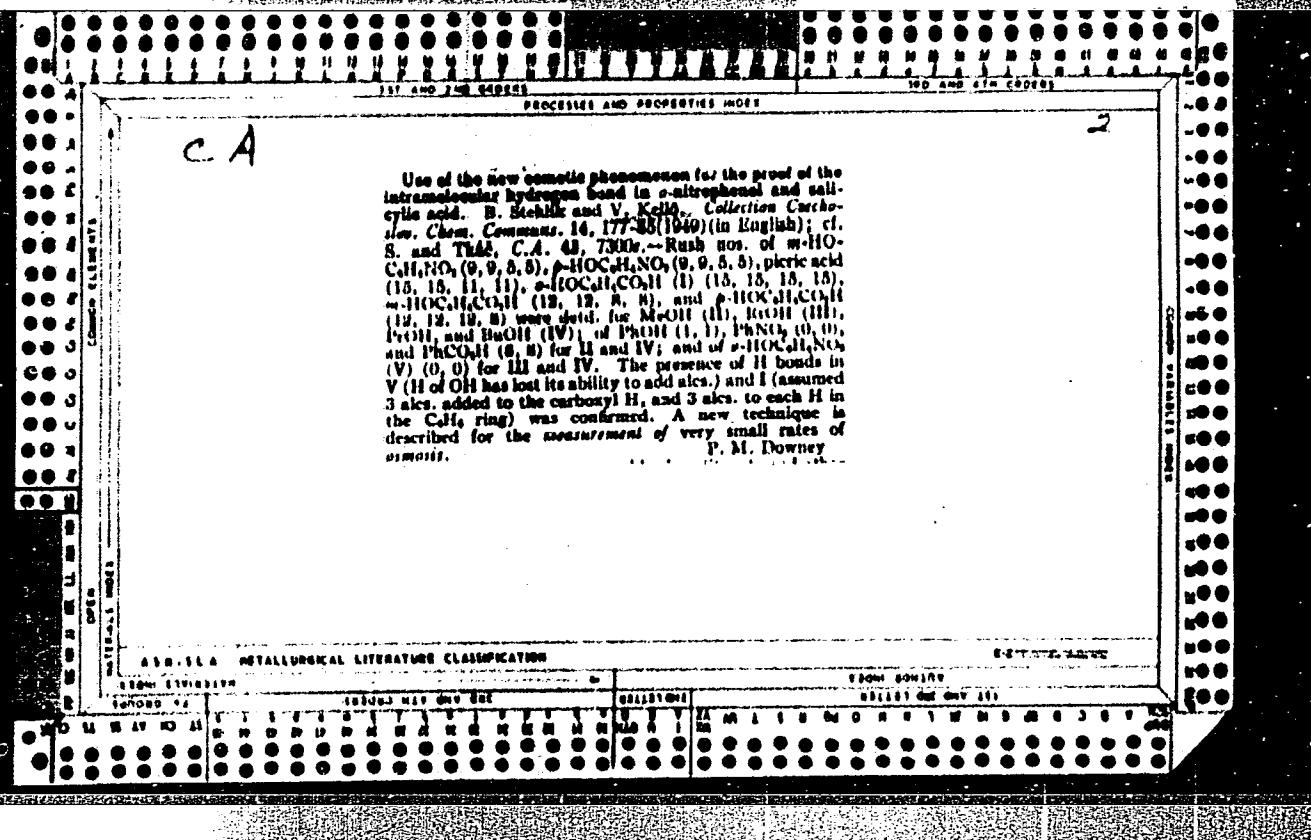
Molecular compounds [between alcohols, carbonyl compounds, etc.] indicated by the Uehla osmometer. V. Kellö. *Chem. Zentral* I, 205-10 (1917).—Curves connecting velocity of osmosis with mol. compn. of solns., as obtained with an Uehla red-membrane osmometer, suggest that mol. compns. are formed between members of the group, poly- H_2O acls., sugars, aldehydes, and carboxylic acids on the one hand, and mono- H_2O acls., ethers,

and ketones on the other. The mol. compns. of compounds formed in the systems studied are: $\text{CH}_3\text{O}-\text{MeOH}$, -BuOH, - COMe , - COMeEt , and - $\text{Et}_2\text{O}-\text{COMe}$ -glycerol and -1,2,3-hexametriol (I), and Et_2O -triglycerol (II), -I, and - AcOH , -COMe-II, 2:1; COMe-glycerol (III) and - HCO_2H , 3:1; COMe-L-arabitol, 5:1; COMe-D-glucose and - $\text{H}_2\text{C}_2\text{O}_4$, 6:1; COMe-sucrose (IV) and -tartaric acid, 8:1; COMe-citric acid, 10:1; Et_2O -glycol, 1:2; Et_2O -III, 2:1; Et_2O -fructose 4:1; Et_2O -IV, 7:1; and $\text{Et}_2\text{O}-\text{H}_2\text{C}_2\text{O}_4$, 4:1. Compounds are not formed in the systems CH_3O -III, -II, -IV, -($\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$), (V), - V , - $\text{Et}_2\text{O}-\text{CH}_2\text{OHMe}$, and - AcOH , COMe-MeOH and -V, Et_2O -MeOH, -COMe, and -V, V-AcOH, BIOAc -MeOH, and - CH_2O . B. A.

CA		LIST AND 2ND SOURCE												PREDICTION AND PREPARATION MODE											
ASH-514 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION		SECONDARY												SECONDARY											
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KILLO, V.; KAC, A. "Investigation of reaction kinetics of the aging of natural caoutchouc through an infrared spectrograph. I. Experimental technology," Chemische Zvesti, Bratislava, Vol 7, No 3/4, Mar./Apr. 1953, p. 127

SO: Eastern European Accessions List, Vol 3, No 10, Oct. 1954, Lib. of Congress

KELLO, V.

Chemical Abstracts
May 25, 1954
Rubber and Other Electromers

(5)

Study of the reaction kinetics in the aging of natural rubber by infrared spectrometry. II. Effect of light.
A. Michálek and V. Kello (Slovenská vysoká škola techn., Bratislava, Czechoslovakia). Chem. Zvesti 7, 257-84 (1953).—Qual. changes in the infrared spectrum of raw rubber by exposing specimens 0.02-0.03 mm. thick to the light of a Hg-quartz lamp, are described. After a longer period of exposure to light, there is a new band at 5.60 μ , indicating aldehydic ketone (a band with the center 5.80-5.83 μ), and carboxyl groups. OH groups, present in untreated raw rubber at 2.08-2.06 μ , are increased by exposure to light, showing a new intensive band at 2.80 μ . With masticated rubber, a band is formed at 2.00 μ in the area of OH groups associated with H bridges, but the band belongs to unassoced OH groups. By exposure to light, the C=O, O—H, and C—O groups are increased, the CH₂, CH₃, and isoprene groups are decreased, and C=C and a band at 10 μ are changed. Other factors affecting the aging of raw rubber by light are discussed. 61 references. Jan Michálek

10-12-54

Study of reaction kinetics in the aging of natural rubber by infrared spectrophotography. II. Effect of light and various oxidants. V. Kelle and A. Láska. *Angew. Chem. Ztschr. für Physikal. Chem.* 1955, 111, 148. The authors have shown that the absorption of C=C groups due to the formation of carbonyl groups in the rubber backbone is proportional to the rate of aging. Infrared spectra of irradiated and thermally aged samples show the same absorption bands as those of samples treated with phenol, quinonemethane, benzoyl peroxide, and 2,6-naphthoquinone pyrazole. Ni-diethylthiocarbamato- α -naphthylamine, urea, thioether, and thiophene were dissolved into carbon tetrachloride and mixtures of oxidants and rubber were prepared. It was found that the antioxidant effect in these systems depends on the reduction potential system. The authors conclude that natural antioxidants and natural oxidation inhibitors in raw rubber form a natural oxidation reduction system which detoxifies quinones. A summary of infrared results of spectrographic investigations shows that the oxidants participate directly on the reaction mechanism and that the most important factor is the rapidity of formation of free radicals and their reaction with other radicals and neutral molc.

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"Investigation of reaction kinetics of the aging of natural caoutchouc through an infrared spectrograph. IV. Influence of frequency of radiation and temperature on photocatalytic aging." Chemicke Zvesti, Bratislava, Vol. 8, No. 1, Jan. 1954, p. 3.

SO: Eastern European Accessions List, Vol. 3, No. 11, Nov. 1954, L.C.

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✓ A study by infrared spectrography of the reaction kinetics CH
of the aging of natural rubber. II Experiments on the
effect of light A. Tkac and V. Kello Tech. High School
Bratislava, Czechoslovakia Chem. Techn. 28, 383-411
1955. See c 4 48 6153c C. Dray

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F. A. L. V. YOUTZ

M. A. YOUTZ

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V Reaction kinetics in the aging of natural rubber by infrared spectroscopy. V. Aging accelerated by heat Youtz

Karel Alexander Tluká and Jolana Hriviková (Státní výzkum, ředitelství, Bratislava, Czech.). Chem. Listy 49,

1433-41(1955); cf. C.A. 49, 60306. —Heat aging of rubber

between 60° and 160° as measured by the change of the no. of C=O, O—H, and C=C groups has been investigated by infrared spectroscopy. Contrary to light aging, heat aging proceeds uniformly in the whole specimen thickness at temps. above 60° but has a superficial character below this temp. The time curves of C=O and O—H groups run parallel, the only difference being that the no. of O—H groups decreases after reaching the max. The heights of the S-shaped kinetic curves depend on temp., show a min. in the range between 75 and 95°, and above a certain temp. limit remain const. (C=O above 120°, O—H above 100°). Activation energies calcd. from the induction periods are 21,300 and 21,200 cal./mole, resp., for C=O and O—H groups; these values agree well with the activation energy calcd. from the temp. dependence of the max. rate of oxidation, 21,000 cal./mole.

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✓3147 Infrared studies of the ageing of rubber
VI Ageing under the influence of heat and light
Discussion. A. F. KELLO and V. KELLO, Chem. Ind.
1955, **49**, 1387-97. Chem. & Ind. 1955, **30**, 1130. In
this journal, 1956, also 2019. Both the heat and
light-ageing (oxidation) rates depend on the con-
centration of oxidised groups according to a relation
which indicates a mechanism of branching chains
with negative chain interaction. Light ageing has
a superficial character and shows a more intensive
initiation. The heights of kinetic curves represent
a measure of the number of auto-ions formed
during both ageing and vulcanisation. The physical
properties depend predominantly on the degree of
disaggregation and reaggregation, but not directly
on the amount of structurally bound oxygen

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1870 Study of the reaction kinetics of ageing of
natural rubber by infrared spectrography III
Effect of light and antioxidants IV Effect of the
wave length of light and temperature on ageing by
light V Kondo, A Tezuka and Ito, IV and V
Hariviswala, *Rubber Chem Technol*, 1955, 28, 904
68, 950-68. Cf. this journal, 1955, abs. 302 and
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Category : CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Optics - Spectroscopy

K-6

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 2, 1957, No 5121

Author : Kello, V., Tkac, A., Hrivikova, J.

Title : Study of Aging of Natural Rubber using Infrared Spectroscopy. V.
Thermal Acceleration of Aging

Orig Pub : Sb. chekhol. khim, rabot, 1956, 21, No 2, 281-290

Abstract : No abstract

Card : 1/1

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Distr./E2a(1)//4E3b

Correlations between the degree of cross-linking and the degradation of natural rubber. A. Tkac and V. Kello (Tech. Hochschule, Bratislava, Czech.). *J. Polymer Sci.* 31, 291-300 (1958) (in German); cf. *C.A.* 50, 1350f, 17607i. — The rate of oxidn. of natural rubber is measured by observing the increase ΔA of the extinction coeff. for infrared absorption at 1720 cm.⁻¹ (carbonyl) and 3500 cm.⁻¹ (hydroxyl). The relative concn. η of oxidized groups is taken as $\Delta A/\Delta A_\infty$, where ΔA_∞ is the value of the increase of the extinction coeff. at infinite time. The rate of oxidn. $d\eta/dt$ is found to obey an equation of the form $d\eta/dt = [k/b][1 - \exp(-b\eta)][1 - \eta]$, where the const. k is related to the rate of branching (leading preponderantly to oxidn.) and the const. b characterizes the rate of recombination of radicals for chain termination (leading preponderantly to cross-linking). The total amt. of cross-linking increases with increase of b/k . In all cases, as predicted by the equation,

Cu as an oxidn. catalyst are investigated. In rubber, in the presence of pure N (3 atm., 130°) and in the absence of vulcanizing ingredients, radicals of long life are formed and greatly influence the subsequent oxidative degradation. Increase of time at 130° greatly decreases the induction period of the subsequent oxidn. and increases the max. possible degree of oxidn.

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the rate of oxidn. rises from zero to a max. and falls to zero again as the concn. of oxidized groups increases. Values of k and b detd. from exptl. observations are used to give information about the sep. phases of the reactions involved in the thermal and photochem. aging of rubber under various conditions. In the aging of extd. unvulcanized rubber at temps. from 80 to 150°, the rate of oxidn. and of termination both increase with temp. but the degree of cross-linking decreases. Light produces very effective cross-linking at room temp.; raising the temp. increases the oxidn. greatly at the expense of the termination, but vulcanization mixts. contg. components forming C—C bridges are much more effective. The effects of accelerators, of antioxidants, and of

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"Physical and chemical studies on the oil fractions of crude petroleum. I. Methods and experimental technique."

CHEMICKE ZVESTI, Praha, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 13, No. 5, May 1959.

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Unclassified.